concerned to adopt in this case also the same steps as they take in respect of land revenue collections ?

Second Member of Council.—

Panchayets are local self-governing institutions and they are free to take whatever steps they want under the law. That the Panchayet demand should be strictly collected is the intention of the Government also.

Mr. M. Ramegowda.—

What steps will the Government take to obviate the need for remissions later on ?

Second Member of Council.—

If remissions are called for under the rules they will have to be sanctioned. But I may say that the outstanding arrears are not very heavy, if previous years' arrears are left out of account for the collection of which the old Unions were responsible.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 22.

SRIMATI KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the Maharani's College may not be abolished, as is rumoured, but continued for some time more."

She said that she saw from the agenda papers that Mr. H. C. Dasappa had given notice of an amendment to this resolution, *viz.*, to omit the words "for some time more" at the end of the resolution, and that she would accept the same.

In moving the resolution as amended, she said that there was a strong rumour that the Maharani's College would be transferred to Bangalore but that she did not know why such a step, if true, should have been contemplated. It could not be that the University was likely to incur any the less of expenditure on the college if it was situated at Bangalore. After all, about Rs. 25,000 per annum was all that was being spent on the college at Mysore, while, if the college was shifted to Bangalore, the expenditure would be much more because some of the professors and lecturers of

the Maharaja's College who were also handling classes in the Maharani's College at present would no longer be able to do so and an entirely new set of professors would have to be separately appointed. Even apart from the question of expenditure, the transfer would have the effect of denying higher education to all the Mahomedan and Ursu *gosha* ladies who are now attending the college, because they might not all find it convenient to shift to Bangalore, leaving their parents or guardians. Again, the work turned out by the college in past years was such as would do credit to any institution of its kind and so nothing could justify any interference with its continuance at Mysore. The college had so far produced 60 or 70 graduates, some of whom were employed under Government, others were doing service to the country in several spheres, and a few were still unemployed. Some of them were even double graduates. The college was growing in popularity from year to year, and it was a matter for pride that, in the past year, the best results had been obtained by candidates of this college at the Intermediate in Arts Examination. As many as 13 candidates had passed in the past year, one in the first class. She regretted that such an important circumstance had not found mention in that portion of the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly which dealt with the satisfactory results achieved by all the colleges in the State except the Intermediate Colleges.

During the current year, there were 10 Mahomedan and 6 Ursu girls going up for the S.S.L.C. Examination, and the strength of the High School was :—

IV Form	...	... 53
V Form	...	... 26
VI Form	...	... 43

All these would have to go to the college which would not be possible if the college was transferred to Bangalore. In these circumstances, if a decision had been or was likely to be arrived at regarding the transfer of the college to Bangalore, it should not be given effect to, because no representative of women's education had been given a hearing in the matter which was being disposed of by the Government and the University Council on which there was not even one lady member. The college had been started during the memorable regime of His Highness the late Chamaraja Wadeyar Bahadur and named after Her Highness Mahamatosri Vani Vilas Sannidhana. It was but right that such a college was not shifted from Mysore under any circumstances.

In seconding the resolution, SRIMATI D. SAKAMMA said that, only at last year's Birthday Session of the Assembly, she had brought to the notice of the Government the necessity for better facilities for female education and for establishing a high school in every district, and it was a matter for great regret that so soon there should be any serious proposal to do things which were not calculated to promote that end. If only adequate educational facilities had been given to women from the beginning, the State would have risen even to a much higher level of moral and material progress. Women in large numbers were only just now beginning to realise the blessings of higher education, and it would be disastrous at such a time to interfere with its progress.

In the case of the Maharani's College itself, a number of Ursu, Mahommedan and other *gosha* students were undergoing education and, if the college was shifted to Bangalore, most of them were sure to give up education because they could not go to Bangalore for various reasons. A good hostel was attached to the college and lady pupils coming from outside places could easily find accommodation and proper guidance in it. If the college was to be shifted to Bangalore, the question of providing a suitable hostel would present many difficulties. Already many lady pupils were compelled to study in convents and mission schools, simply because hostel facilities were not available in Government institutions. Unless this question was promptly and earnestly gone into by the Government and suitable facilities were provided, there would be some danger to Hindu Dharma itself. A Hindu State, under the benign rule of a Hindu ruler, should not ignore a question of such great importance as this.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA thought that, before any further discussion on the resolution took place, it would facilitate matters if the Government explained the position in clear terms and told the House whether the rumour referred to in the resolution was baseless or well-founded and, if the latter, what the reasons for the proposed transfer were. He also wanted to know how, in the event of transferring the college to Bangalore, the University proposed to make full use of the services of the professors attached to the Maharaja's College; how they could afford to pay a new set of professors at Bangalore, whether it was only the High School Department or the entire college that was proposed to be shifted; what were the courses that would be open to the lady pupils at Bangalore, and so on.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that, as could be seen by the wording of the resolution itself, the question of abolishing the Maharani's College was nothing more than a rumour. If the abolition had been decided, the resulting savings would have necessarily been shown in the Budget itself. The House might be certain that no such proposal was engaging the consideration of the Government. The matter was one that had to be considered from various points of view. The body that should take the initiative was the University Council, and the authority that was competent to take the final decision in the matter was the Government.

As regards the importance of giving facilities for higher education of women, to which reference had been made, there was absolutely no difference of opinion between the members of the Assembly and the Government. And so, even if proposals like that of shifting the Maharani's College from Mysore did really come up, there was nothing to warrant the members thinking that Government were not sympathetic towards women's education. It would be necessary to note, in this connection, that the Women's Intermediate College at Bangalore had 55 lady pupils in both the classes, while the Maharani's College at Mysore had 38 pupils in the four classes, *viz.*, two Intermediate classes and two Degree classes. These figures would naturally make anybody think of the possible desirability of combining the two colleges, especially at a time of financial stringency like the present. Even at present, the member said, some students who could not find the particular courses they had selected in the Maharani's College were actually attending the Maharaja's College; similarly, some lady pupils at Bangalore who had taken up Science subjects were attending the Central College. Co-education cannot be considered as altogether impossible, though his own personal opinion was that co-education was unsuitable in the High School and Intermediate grades. He had no objection to co-education in the Degree classes. He quite realised that some lady students would not like it but, under the present circumstances, it was necessary that such alternatives should also be considered. But the body competent to go into that question in detail was, as already stated, the University Council.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA asked whether any definite proposals had been submitted to Government by the University Council on this question.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question was engaging the consideration of the University

Council but that no resolution had yet reached Government.

Replying to a question from Mr. Mallappa as to whether Government themselves had not taken the initiative in the matter, the First Member of Council said that Government had asked the University authorities to examine the question, but that should not be understood as indicating that Government had made up their mind one way or another. Government were fully aware that the Maharani's College was a very old institution, with high achievements to its credit, and as such deserved every development that the resources of the University and the State could afford. They sympathised with the view of Srimati Sakamma, that it was desirable that there should, if possible, be one efficient girls' high school in every district. They realised also that girls' education was even more important than education of boys, being more necessary for the moral and material prosperity of the State, because women were in direct charge of the upbringing of the future generation. In these circumstances, there could be no two opinions regarding the importance of women's education. Government, like the members of the House, were most anxious to provide every possible facility and encouragement to it, but administrative details like locating particular colleges in particular places could best be studied by the University authorities.

In this connection, the First Member of Council also informed the House that the opinion was gaining ground that instead of all the subjects of study being common to men and women pupils, it would be better to have a few common subjects, in addition to special subjects like Domestic Science, Care and Education of Children, etc., which were of special interest to women. There was, at present, no provision for teaching such subjects. This was one of the questions engaging the attention of the University authorities. Women students desirous of taking up only Arts and Science subjects might attend the general colleges, but others who take up subjects of special interest to women would have to be given special facilities. This would be one of the questions for examination by the University Council. But neither the University nor the Government had so far taken a decision in respect of the location of the Maharani's College.

The First Member of Council hoped that, in the light of the above explanations, the mover of the resolution would not press it to a division.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA suggested that, before further discussions took place, it was better to put to the vote of the Assembly the general question of the desirability of having combined classes for men and women pupils.

THE DEWAN said that that was not the subject before the House.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA enquired whether the proposal was to transfer the entire Women's College to Bangalore or only the Degree classes, reducing the Mysore college to a second grade college and raising the Bangalore Women's College to the first grade. He also wanted to know whether the University Council had sent up any definite recommendations in the matter.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question of transferring the entire college was out of the question; even financially it would not be beneficial. And even in regard to transferring the Degree classes, no specific proposals had been received by Government. It was possible that the University Council were working out details connected with some such proposal.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that he had heard that it was the Government that suggested the removal of the Mysore Women's Intermediate College to Bangalore and that the University Council had thereupon formally recommended it, upon which the Government had accepted it and had in fact appointed a committee to work out the details.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL assured the member that all that was no more than a rumour.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA said that, if that was so, the whole discussion would be out of order, being based on imaginary fears.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA feared that as a Senator he had reason to think that the rumour was not altogether without foundation, and that it was only the details that were engaging attention, the general question having already been decided.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Government had not made up their mind in the matter.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA stated that, if not the Government, at least the University Council had appointed a special committee to work out the details at the instance of the Government, and that was why the public had some legitimate apprehensions. That implied that the general question must have been decided pretty finally and so he would submit that the decision was not well considered.

There was another important point to be considered. If the Mysore college was transferred to Bangalore, it should be either an Arts college or a Science college. If it should be an Arts college, then, new professors would have to be appointed at Bangalore. If it was to be a Science college, there was no object to be gained afresh because already Science subjects were being taught in the Central College. In either case, it would cost heavily to Government. On the other hand, if the Mysore college was left as it was, it would entail no additional cost. Moreover, by the proposed transfer to Bangalore, new buildings would have to be erected and apparatus and several other things would also cost altogether not less than a lakh of rupees. He did not think that there was need to spend such a large amount at all.

Again, the Mysore college had a long tradition behind it and its transfer to Bangalore would be inexpedient on that ground. But that was not all. There was the University atmosphere in Mysore, due to University extension lectures and other special features. Perhaps the transfer of the Maharaja's College to Bangalore would not be so objectionable as transferring the Maharani's College. If any such proposal concerning the Maharani's College was engaging the attention of the University Council, it was better that Government told them now alone not to take up that question; because once decisions were reached and orders of Government passed, it would be difficult to alter them subsequently. He had come to know that the special committee appointed by the University Council was to meet within the next few days, and it was up to the Government to see that that committee did not undertake labours which were destined to go in vain.

MR. P. SITHARAMIAH supported the resolution. He said that, in pursuance of the retrenchment proposals, the Government had already reduced the grant to the University, and the University had in turn to retrench its own expenditure. In that connection, it was possible and likely that the question referred to in the resolution had engaged the active consideration at the hands of the University authorities. If so, the resolution, instead of being open to the objection that it was based on baseless rumours, came well in time so as to enable Government to take needful action before the University and the Government committed themselves to any sort of definite action. In this view, he congratulated and thanked the mover of the resolution for bringing up the matter to the notice of the Assembly before it was too late.

He was firmly of opinion that, in the matter of the education of women, the question of finance should not be the primary consideration. In fact, if the Women's College had been equipped better, many more graduates would have come out of the college and added to the long list of its achievements. The good work that was being done by it deserved to be further encouraged and not interfered with in any manner. Mysore was a decidedly better place for the college than Bangalore; it commanded a higher cultural environment; rich in its parks, blessed with natural splendour and scenic effects due in a large measure to the palatial buildings, and, even more so, to the graceful heights of the Chamundi Hills. Mysore afforded the necessary calm and peaceful influence which University students so much needed; it was the birthplace of women's education in the whole State; more than all, it was the seat of the University. All these pointed to the advisability of allowing the Women's College to continue at Mysore. Busy Bangalore might be all right so far as the teaching of the Sciences went. It might suit those who were engaged in trade and commerce and had an eye to material progress. But it certainly was not the place for lady students. This could be seen from the very noticeable difference there was between the very outlook and mentality of students at Bangalore and those at Mysore. For these reasons, he wanted that the Women's College should be retained at Mysore and not transferred to Bangalore under any circumstances. If necessary, another first grade college might be established at Bangalore without interfering with the one at Mysore.

Mr. Mir Mahomed Saheb said that, if a calm and peaceful atmosphere was all that was necessary for a Women's College, it might as well be located on the Bababudan Hills.

Mr. J. Mahomed Imam said that, as a member of the Senate, he was in a position to tell the House that the abolition of the Women's College had not been agreed to by the Senate. But the question of transferring it to Bangalore was one that deserved sympathetic consideration. It could not be contended that Mysore was the ideal place for it because, though it had been located there for so long, the results achieved were not as much as could be desired. It was uneconomical to have a big and costly college at that place, for the sake of a few students. From the point of view of climate, population, central situation, existence of extensive buildings, availability of competent professors, and provision

of suitable hostels, union buildings and many other facilities, Bangalore was better fitted for a Women's College than Mysore.

It had been said that by the transfer of the Mysore college to Bangalore, many *gosha* ladies would have no chance of attending the college. In reply, he would say that Bangalore had at present more *gosha* ladies than Mysore, and all these would take to higher education if the college was located at Bangalore. For all these reasons, he opposed the resolution.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA did not want that any educational institution should be meant exclusively for women. He suggested that Intermediate Colleges might continue in both Mysore and Bangalore, but worked on the subject and not sex basis, the college at Mysore being meant for Arts and that at Bangalore, for the Sciences. In this model State of Mysore, there was no need for separate colleges for men and women, especially at a time when women were quite prepared, in fact anxious, to participate in the administration of affairs of local and other public bodies. They made use of the railways, hospitals, theatres and other common places of meeting and sat side by side with men. Why should they be kept separate only in educational institutions? If such minor differences could not be adjusted, he did not know how larger and more deep-rooted caste prejudices could be got over. He was therefore for co-education in the college classes without a separate Women's College in either place.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR favoured the continuance of the Women's College at Mysore. If Bangalore needed a first grade college, one should be provided without reducing the Mysore college to the second grade.

MR. G. MALLANNA spoke against the resolution and said that such a costly college at Mysore was not necessary for the few students that were making use of it, especially in view of the financial stringency with which the Government were faced. He agreed in the main with the views expressed by Capt. Y. V. Ayya and added that sentiment should not have free play in matters like this; there was nothing in a mere name; so, even though the Mysore Women's College was called after the Vani Vilas Sannidhana, there was nothing to prevent its location at Bangalore.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA wanted to know if it was true that arrangements were on foot to transfer the college to Bangalore.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that, even if it were so, no action could be taken by the University Council independently of Government, and that Government would give the matter their most careful attention when the papers came up to them.

MR. MALLAPPA stated that he had come to know that, while the University Council were at first not in favour of transferring the college to Bangalore, the initiative in the matter had come from the Government themselves, so that he was not prepared to believe that Government were unaware of what was taking place in the matter. He was of opinion that the college was doing good work at Mysore, it was in the midst of University atmosphere, first-rate professors were available, the number of students was as good as could be in view of the population of the city, and there was nothing to warrant its transfer to any other place, especially at a time when reduction of expenditure was urgently necessary. On the other hand, if the proposal of the University was accepted, it would inevitably increase expenditure without any corresponding benefit to women's education. Moreover, while the Government were not giving any additional grant for primary education, he did not see why they were prepared to spend as much as a lakh of rupees on the proposed transfer of the Mysore college to Bangalore. Already there were complaints that the professors of the Maharaja's College had not enough work, and these would have still less work to do if the Women's College was transferred to Bangalore. The college must therefore be kept separate and retained at Mysore unless the principle of co-education in all colleges was accepted and common colleges were provided both at Mysore and at Bangalore.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY, in supporting the resolution, thought that the transfer of the college from Mysore to Bangalore would entail very heavy cost and would also prejudice the interests of the *gosha* ladies belonging to the Ursu and Mahomedan communities who had just now come to realise the benefits of higher education and were taking advantage of this college.

MR. M. RAMASWAMY said that, if an assurance could be given that there was no proposal to abolish the college, the House would be satisfied.

THE DEWAN replied that no such assurance could be given.

MR. T. SIDDALINGIAH observed that the very fact that a lady member of the House should have made up her mind

to table such a resolution showed that it must have been based on reliable information. He said that both the lady members in the Assembly were working for the uplift of women in Mysore and it was to safeguard the women's interests that this resolution was brought up before the House. He therefore appealed to the male members of the Assembly to be chivalrous enough to support it.

MRS. KAMALAMMA DASAPPA, in replying to the debate, observed that the rumour about the proposed abolition of the college had gained in intensity since her tabling the resolution. In regard to the suggested adoption of co-education, she said that even in Western countries, where so much had already been done in that direction, the people had come to recognise the advantages of separate colleges for women. Even in Madras, there was not a separate women's college for a long time; but the moment one was opened, students flocked to it in large numbers and it led to the establishment of another college. She thought it very necessary that a model State like Mysore should retain a first grade college for women at the capital and was afraid that, when once it was abolished, it would not be easy to re-open it in the near future. She could not comprehend the reasons for its rumoured abolition and wished to know who was responsible for taking the initiative in the matter—whether it was the University or the Government. She had reason to believe that the initiative did not come from the University. On the other hand, the University would seem to have had an idea of providing for the Arts course in the Mysore college and to open a Science course for women in Bangalore.

She regretted that the authorities should have conceived the idea of doing away with the existing college before consulting the representatives of women's interests, but should have subsequently included them in the personnel of the committee appointed to examine a concrete proposal. She was of the opinion that there should be a lady member on the University Council to espouse the cause of women. Similarly, some non-official ladies should be nominated to the University Senate also.

If the authorities were influenced by considerations of economy, she would assure them that it was uneconomical to shift the college to Bangalore. At present, the staff of the Maharaja's College was taking a number of subjects in the Maharani's College and thus a good portion of the salary of professors was being saved. But it was not possible to effect a similar arrangement in Bangalore where there was no Arts

course and it would be necessary to appoint additional professors for the purpose. Besides, Mysore being the headquarters of the University would afford the students the benefit of University extension lectures delivered from time to time specially on Arts subjects. She thought that Bangalore was better suited for the establishment of a Science college rather than an Arts college for women as was evidenced by the unpopularity of the Intermediate College in Arts opened there a few years back. She thought that the cause of women's interests would be better served by providing for certain special subjects like Music in the Mysore college itself. She, however, had no objection to Government opening a Science college in Bangalore provided they could command the necessary funds for it without interfering with the Mysore college. Personally, she knew that subjects like History and Economics would be more popular with women than the Science subjects.

In conclusion, she observed that the Maharani's College was serving a very useful purpose in imparting higher education to women and had produced about thirty lady graduates within a space of 10 years, which included also Christians, Mahomedans and Ursus. For these reasons, she appealed to the House to give its unstinted support to her resolution.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL appreciated the very keen interest evinced by the Assembly in the cause of the higher education of women. But he would like to remove certain misapprehensions felt by the members in some respects. The members were under the impression that Government had been doing something secret in regard to this matter. That was not correct. His own personal opinion was (and he did not want it to be understood that he was committing the Government to any view or course of action) that, if the Degree classes of the college were shifted to Bangalore, there would be no saving in expenditure and probably there would be an increase. But the more important aspect was not whether the college should be located in Mysore or Bangalore, but how best the cause of women's education could be served under the present state of affairs. If it was admitted that the balance of advantage was the same wherever the college was located, Government would certainly prefer to retain it in Mysore. His own opinion, as he said before, was that, as regards the subjects of study common to men and women students like History, Philosophy and Science, co-education could be introduced in the college stages; but that a separate women's

college with provision for the teaching of certain subjects peculiar to women, like fine arts, etc., might be established. In any case, Government were not committed to any course, and any proposal coming up from the University would be examined in all its details without any prejudice, and they would see how best the present expenditure could be adjusted to promote better the University education among the ladies. But he added that the possibility of any change could not be ruled out as Government had not yet made up their mind in any way. He would only stress the point that Government wanted to make use of the money that they were able to give in the best way possible. Beyond making that statement, he said that he could not accept anything contained in the resolution.

Thereupon, the mover having pressed the resolution, it was put to vote and carried.

Resolution No. 23.

SRIMATI D. SAKAMMA moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the cancellation of the order of Government abolishing the posts of Lady Inspectresses and the appointment of proper candidates to these posts again."

In doing so, she said that there was no justification for the abolition of the posts and pleaded for their revival. She was not also aware what other posts meant for women were since abolished.

MRS. KAMALAMMA DASAPPA, who seconded the resolution, said that the inspection of girls' schools was very much handicapped by such a step. A resolution had been brought up at the last Dasara Session of the Assembly about the appointment of women lecturers for lecturing women-folk in villages on matters relating to education, sanitation, public health and child welfare and the same was accepted by Government. The Director of Public Instruction was reported to have said (*vide* Appendix to the answer to Question No. 25 in the current session) that the appointment of separate lady lecturers being an expensive proposition, the work was entrusted to the Assistant Inspectresses themselves and that they were doing some propaganda work with regard to the spread of education. The Government had also agreed to the appointment of women lecturers as far as practicable. In spite of this promise and in spite of the statement of the Director that Assistant Inspectresses were

also doing good work in the spread of education, their posts had been abolished. It was not known what propaganda work was being done now.

In replying to the above remarks, the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION explained that the Assistant Inspectresses had very many powers before. But it was found that they gave room for certain administrative difficulties and dissensions in the inspectorate, and it was felt keenly when the question of exchanging certain articles of furniture and equipment between the boys' and girls' schools came up. So in order to get over the administrative difficulty it was thought better to place both the boys' and girls' schools in the district under one inspecting officer. When this was done, the Assistant Inspectresses were posted for propaganda work in the villages. Then they wanted more powers which it was not possible for Government to give owing to financial considerations. Hence those appointments came to be abolished. But he pointed out that the abolition of the women inspectorate did not mean that women were disqualified for appointment as inspectresses or for that matter, to places held by men. He added that though the appointments of inspectresses as such had been abolished, the services of the lady officers were retained in the department.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA pointed out that the question of the abolition of the inspectresses was not a new one, and that once before the Assembly had passed a resolution about its abolition. Their object was not that women should not be given power but that there was no need for separate inspecting officers for boys' and girls' schools. In the girls' schools all were not women teachers, and men teachers were reluctant to work in the girls' schools when transferred thereto, with the result that the work began to suffer. It was therefore suggested that the inspection of both the boys' and girls' schools at least in the primary grade be entrusted solely to male inspectors.

In regard to the suggestion made in the resolution about the revival of the women inspectorate, Mr. Mallappa said that it would not be desirable to revoke an arrangement which had been condemned already by the Assembly.

For these reasons he opposed the resolution.

In endorsing the views of the previous speaker, MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that girls' schools were not to be found in every taluk and wherever they were available, they were being inspected by the male inspectors themselves and so it was not right to say that there was not efficient inspection.

Now that primary education was transferred to the charge of the District Boards, it was found that they had no money to open even night schools. Hence they were forced to combine boys' and girls' schools more as a measure of economy, and there was no scope to create new places for the ladies. But as observed by the Director of Public Instruction, if women were available for service, they could be appointed to responsible places now held by men.

Mr. Malliah also added that it was not desirable to revive the appointments of Assistant Inspectresses as they could not cope with the inspection work of all the girls' schools by themselves due mostly to their disability to undertake long journeys frequently.

MR. H. K. MADAIYA in opposing the resolution observed that at a time when women were claiming equality with men and were competing with them for appointments in the services and contesting seats in the Legislative Council and other bodies, it was not right to encourage a separatist tendency in them. Since there was nothing to prevent Government to appoint qualified women more largely in every department of the State, there was no reason to consider the abolition of the women inspectorate as a big grievance.

MRS. SAKAMMA said that in the light of the assurances given on behalf of Government, she would not press for the revival of the women inspectorate.

As regards women lecturers for propaganda work in the villages, she said that last year the Assistant Inspectresses were attending to that work satisfactorily. Now that the latter posts were done away with, she urged the need for the re-appointment of lecturers. She said that this system might be tried at least in one taluk to start with.

THE DEWAN said that the question of women lecturers would be considered as and when funds permitted.

The resolution was not pressed.

Resolution No. 1.

MR. B. L. BYANNA moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the rates per B.O.T.U. charged for the supply of power for industrial purposes in rural parts be hereafter collected at one anna up to 50 H.P. inclusive."

In doing so, he pointed out that for industrial purposes the Electric Department was charging at the rate of one anna per unit of power supplied up to 10 H.P. and when this limit

was exceeded even by one unit, an enhanced rate of one and a half annas was being charged. And again, for consumptions exceeding 50 H.P. the rate was reduced to one anna. With a view to benefit the minor industries, he prayed for the acceptance of the resolution.

In seconding the resolution, MR. GURUSAMI GOWDA observed that the general revenues were derived largely from the contributions made by the people in the rural areas and as such, it was but just that special concessions should be shown to them to develop rural industries.

MR. V. V. IYER supported the resolution. He said that the development of industries would lead to the economic prosperity of the people and that the concession asked for would give a fillip to the starting of smaller industries in all parts of the State. If industries were concentrated in bigger towns, as was the case now, people would not benefit so very largely. The larger the number of industries the lesser would be the acuteness of the unemployment.

Another member represented that at present only those who consumed more than 50 H.P. stood to gain by the reduced rates. Ten H. P. was too small a limit and usually the consumption of smaller industries ranged between 10 H. P. and 50 H. P. and in order that the latter type of ventures might be encouraged, he prayed that the rates should be reduced uniformly throughout. Thereby there would be greater consumption of power and Government would also get better returns.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA had no doubt that the grant of the concession asked for would yield increased revenue to Government. In the case of electric pumps, Government were already allowing this concession and if it was extended as proposed in the resolution, the rural industries would prosper while Government would also get extra income.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY represented that Mysore was not an industrial country and it was necessary that the smaller industries that it had at present should be improved. The Government had now electric power of their own and a time would come when there would be more power than they needed, especially as the consumption of the Kolar Gold Fields was getting reduced year after year. Hence he thought that steps should be taken to popularise electricity in the rural parts also. And this, he was sure, could be done only by reducing the existing rates.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR said that Government had in any case an idea of giving lighting installations to the interior

places and if power could be supplied at reduced rates, there was a good prospect of smaller industries cropping up in all those places. He therefore thought that it was up to the Government to encourage such a move especially as it would help to reduce unemployment in these days of economic depression.

THE DEWAN explained that formerly the rate up to 10 H. P. also was 1½ annas per unit. There were not perhaps many installations of capacity above 10 H. P.

MR. K. CHENGALRAYA REDDY pointed out that the installations referred to by the Dewan related to irrigation pumps and not to industries. He knew as a matter of fact that there were now any number of installations consuming more than 10 H. P. for industrial purposes in both the Kolar and Bangalore districts.

THE DEWAN replied that for pumping installations Government had already reduced the rates. But as regards industries, a statement of the rates charged in different parts of India showed that the local rates compared very favourably with those outside the State.

Under the present practice Government were also allowing some rebate according to consumption, and the larger the consumption the greater would be the rebate.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that a lot of electric power went unutilised now and that it might be put to some use for the benefit of the people.

MESSRS. VENKATASAMAIAH and MUNISAMAPPA requested that the maximum limit now fixed for concession might be extended up to 20 H.P. so as to benefit the people who started flour industries in the interior.

MR. ANEKAL SRINIVASIENGAR said that he could give a concrete instance where in consequence of the rate now fixed by Government being disadvantageous, an industrial concern had to go back to the use of oil engines in preference to electric power.

MR. B. L. BYANNA in replying to the discussions on the resolution said that Government should not justify the existing rates on the ground that the rates prevailing elsewhere were higher. It was to induce the small capitalists to take to minor industries that he wanted the existing rates to be reduced and as such, he prayed that the decision of Government should not await the results of the proposed investigation but must precede it. He had no doubt that the present rule worked as a hardship in the rural areas.

THE DEWAN said that it would not be possible to accept the resolution without making further investigation and that Government would have the matter examined.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 2.

MR. B. L. BYANNA accepted the amendment of Mr. V. V. Iyer and moved the following resolution as amended:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that Education Cess be levied upon and the same be recovered from all Government officials and also the employees working on monthly wages in the State-aided industrial concerns and railways."

In doing so, he represented that Government were spending more than Rs. 55 lakhs for purposes of education and a good part of that money came from the raiyats. Though the present economic condition of the raiyat was very pathetic, excepting the income-tax, every kind of tax was being levied from him. The children of the villagers were not benefited by the educational facilities in the State. In fact, it would not be wrong to say that even 2 per cent were not literate there. It was the official class that profited most by the educational facilities because they were the people living in cities and towns. From the college down to the primary school all institutions were easily accessible to them. But it seemed to him an irony of fate that the Government officers were not contributing directly towards the cost of education, while a large part of the burden was being borne by the raiyats.

It is a well-recognised principle that the people who are directly benefited by a certain arrangement made by Government should contribute their quota towards the cost of that arrangement. And it was in accordance with that principle, he said, that he brought up this resolution which, if accepted, would bring in a revenue of Rs. 6 lakhs. This amount would go towards the improvement of education in the districts and also to the establishment of more schools in the interior.

He therefore commended the resolution to the acceptance of the House.

In seconding the resolution, CAPT. Y. V. AYYA observed that it was not right to say that Government officials were not contributing towards the general revenues. They were, no doubt, subject to taxation in several forms. But it was a

fact that they did not pay anything towards the cost of education. He endorsed the statement that the children of the officials alone derived most benefit from the educational facilities made available in the State. So it was necessary that they should share the expenditure on education.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN opposed the resolution. He said that it was wrong in principle to impose a cess on an income. A cess was leviable only on a tax. The salaries of employees were paid as a return for work turned out to the benefit of the employers and there was no provision anywhere to tax a person on the ground that he was in receipt of a salary. He did not see why the officials or similar employees should be singled out for this levy, and why the lawyers, merchants, artisans, etc., should be left out.

He was also opposed to the suggestion of levying a cess on income-tax, which was altogether a distinct tax.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY was not prepared to subscribe to the views of the previous speaker. He had no doubt that the official classes alone derived the maximum benefit from the educational facilities created by Government. They were not hit directly by the economic depression. Should there be an abnormal rise in prices, then Government would go to their rescue by granting them grain compensation allowances. He thought that the argument that the remuneration for services rendered should not be subject to a cess would not hold water. Because though the raiyat also got his money by the sweat of the brow, he was forced to pay the education cess. For these reasons, he strongly supported the resolution.

MR. G. MALLANNA pointed out that this was not a new subject and that a similar question had been brought up before the Assembly by Lokahitaishi H. Nanjundaraj Urs, at the last session. It was then urged that Government had levied a cess on land revenue and that on the same principle an education cess could be imposed on the income-tax and also on the salaries of the officials. If Government could tax an income, he thought they could also tax the salary which was nothing but an income. After all the proposed cess was for developing the education and he therefore strongly supported it.

MR. ANEKAL SRINIVASIENGAR pointed out that the resolution could not be accepted in the form in which it was moved. There was the recognised fact that a cess could be imposed only on a tax and not on an income as such.

He pointed out that the mover's statement that the receipts from the proposed education cess would go to help the spread of education in rural parts was not correct. Under the Standing Orders, the income from the cess should go to the local education authorities. Most of the officials and the class of employees refered to in the resolution belonged to the cities and as such the cess collections should go only to those cities and not to the rural parts.

If it was the intention of the members that the cost of education should be equally distributed, he asked why the official classes alone should be penalised leaving free the other classes of His Highness' subjects to whom also the educational facilities were equally available. He however, said that he would have no objection to levying the proposed cess on income-tax.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH wanted the proposal to be examined from a different angle. The object of the cess was to improve the existing facilities for education. It was a fact that an official drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and more had no handicap for want of schools to educate his children as such schools were provided for them out of the general revenues which composed, among other things, of land revenue and education cess both of which were contributed solely by the agriculturists. Was it right, he asked, that the raiyats should pay for the cost of education and their neighbours in the urban area should reap its fruits? If only the children of the official classes were educated and not those of the raiyats, how would the State as a whole improve? His object was not to cause hardship to the official classes, but the present condition was such that Government had no funds at all to open a single additional school. It had become urgently necessary to find a way out of the difficulty and create some facilities particularly to the villagers.

Referring to the remark that the resolution would leave the lawyers and merchants unaffected, he said that the Assembly had no objection to the inclusion of those two classes for purposes of this tax in the same category as the salaried employees.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH said that he had no objection to the oppositionists considering the proposed levy as an education tax instead of an education cess. His object in giving his unstinted support to the resolution was that whenever the people asked for the spread of education in the rural areas, Government were hard put to it to find ways and means of raising the required funds. He said that the

resolution under discussion pointed to one of such ways and means. He also invited the attention of Government to the promises made previously agreeing to the levy of a cess on income-tax for purposes of educational expenditure and requested them to give effect to it.

MR. P. SITHARAMIAH said that the resolution was not acceptable to him in the form in which it appeared. To say that the children of the salary earners alone should be taxed was a short-sighted policy. That was not the way to bring about an equality of taxation which the mover seemed to have in mind. He thought that the question should be viewed from a broader stand-point. It was not quite correct to say that the people who got the most advantage of the educational facilities were the least taxed. Those who got the education had to pay for the school fees, books, etc. The schools provided by the Government were thrown open to every section of the community that cared to avail itself of them. Because the raiyats were paying a land assessment and a cess on it, it was made much of. But the income derived from the land was not taken into consideration at all by those critics. The yield from the land was enjoyed exclusively by the raiyat concerned, and still he was not required to pay a cess on the income he derived from his land but only on the assessment paid by him. Applying the same principle, he pointed out that it was not right to impose a cess on the income of the officials.

It should not be forgotten, he said, that among the official classes also there were several who were paying land revenue—and thus also the education cess,—income-tax, and other indirect taxes. In levying the income-tax, the minimum limit was fixed at Rs. 2,400 showing thereby that the principle in taxation was to regulate it according to the capacity of each person to bear it, taking into consideration the amount of indirect taxes already paid.

In replying to the discussions, MR. B. L. BYANNA said that there was no doubt that the State, along with the rest of the world, was facing a financial crisis. It was necessary to find out new sources of income and with that view alone, Government had increased the income-tax rates. Owing to the economic depression, there was no scope to tap any further the agricultural or industrial resources.

He said that his resolution would not work as a hardship on anybody because it worked out at one anna per rupee per year or one pie per rupee per month, though the total aggregate income under the proposal would amount to Rs. 6 lakhs.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that it could never be so much as that.

MR. B. L. BYANNA replied that whatever the income, it would come in handy for the spread of education. After all, his object was to make the people pay for the advantage enjoyed by them.

For these reasons, he commended the resolution for the acceptance of the Assembly.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION humourously referred to a statement made by a certain author that "the best tax was that which was paid by some others." It seemed to him that this resolution had a family likeness to that statement. The mover wanted to tax a particular class to meet the expenditure on the facilities afforded for all classes. The speaker did not know why an official who got a pay for the services rendered by him should be asked to pay the tax for the sole reason that he got a pay. He did not get that pay gratis. The general principle was that, if a cess of this kind was to be levied for a definite purpose, it should be paid by everybody, be he a Government official, a merchant, a lawyer, or anybody else. It would be all right if it was proposed that a cess should be levied on income-tax. But merely because a man was an official, he could not be asked to pay a tax. That would be as sensible as just to raise money, it was suggested to levy a tax, on lace turbans!

The Director added that, as the members might be aware, the turn of the official to sacrifice a portion of that salary also was fast approaching, though not for the explicit purpose of educational expenditure of the State. He therefore thought that it was not proper to tax only officials *qua* officials.

Thereupon the resolution was put to vote and carried.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 p.m.

Resolution No. 3.

MR. T. MARIAPPA moved the following resolution —

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the desirability of having a Staff Selection Board in each of the districts to consider all applications for appointments in the districts."

In doing so, he said that this was not a new subject but was one which was being brought up before the House and discussed session after session for some years past in one

form or the other. The object of the resolution was to create facilities to the members of the backward communities to get their due share of appointments in the Government service which they were being denied now owing to various reasons. Under the existing practice, the candidates would not know which vacancy existed where, until it was published in the *Gazette*. The notification in the *Gazette* would be published some months after the vacancy actually occurred and by the time the application of the candidates reached the office through the Recruitment Board, a temporary hand would have been appointed and it would be difficult later on to throw him out.

Continuing, the speaker said that the orders on the Miller Committee Report had not been given effect to in letter and spirit. In spite of the fact that it was nearly ten years since this order was passed, the members of the backward communities had not secured the percentage of appointments specified in the order. That was due to the fact that the appointing authorities evaded the rules and had their own way of recruitment. They would, in the first instance, appoint a candidate in a vacancy on a temporary basis and would continue him in one vacancy or the other and, after a sufficiently long period of say two or three years, make a recommendation to exempt him from the rules of recruitment. Also they would shift the lien of the Recruitment Board candidate to a higher appointment in a temporary tenure. When the question of retrenching temporary hands arose, the result would be that the non-Brahmin candidates would be thrown out although they were recruited for permanent vacancies in the first instance, and thus they would be deprived of the right to be confirmed. In these and several other ways, the rules of recruitment were being evaded by the appointing officers and the result of this had been that the candidates of the backward classes were being deprived of their chances of getting into Government service. A perusal of the report of the Recruitment Board of March last would show that in certain grades of service the number of non-Brahmin candidates was decreasing. Out of the eight District Sheristedars, not one was a non-Brahmin. Not one of the Head Clerks in the District Offices belonged to the backward classes. It was no doubt a happy feature that, for the posts of Revenue Probationers, non-Brahmin candidates were being preferred. Beyond this, the non-Brahmin candidates had no sort of encouragement. There was also another handicap to these people. Many appointments were being

made on the recommendations of influential men in the cities and district headquarters with the result that the candidates from the rural parts had absolutely no chance of getting any appointment.

With a view to get over all the difficulties mentioned above, the speaker said that it was absolutely necessary to have a Staff Selection Board for each district. If such boards were established, they would be in a position to know what vacancies there were in the district and would be in a position to recommend suitable candidates to them taking into consideration the necessity for the due representation of all communities. Under the existing practice, it was the Deputy Commissioners who had to make such appointments which would be mostly on the minutes put up by the establishment clerk or some other official dealing with the vacancies. The Deputy Commissioner, being a very busy officer, would not have sufficient time to go into the merits of each candidate with the result that the subordinate officials would get things done according to their will and pleasure.

With these remarks, he appealed to the Government to accept the resolution, appoint Staff Selection Boards in the districts for the selection of candidates to the vacancies occurring therein and thus bring about a harmonious atmosphere between the various communities of His Highness' subjects in the State.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA, in seconding the resolution, said that there could be no difference of opinion in a matter like this. He did not want that the existing rules of recruitment should be modified. What he wanted was that an earnest attempt should be made to give effect to the orders of Government in the matter of recruitment to public services. The members of the House had been asking for a full-time Secretary for the Recruitment Board to go and inspect every office in the State and to find out whether the rules of recruitment were being observed properly. So far, their request had not been granted. Also, the Government had not taken steps to remedy the existing defects pointed out from time to time by the members of this House. There were therefore only two courses left open to the disappointed candidates, *viz.*, either to submit an appeal to higher authorities or to bring it to the notice of non-official members of the constitutional bodies. The Government had taken the non-officials into their confidence and had appointed them as members of several committees and in many cases had acted on their advice. So also in the case of filling up Government appointments,

Government might take the non-officials into their confidence. For this purpose, he was of opinion that Staff Selection Boards might be established in all districts with power to fill up all vacancies arising in the district. He said that, if the resolution was accepted and acted upon, it would not only satisfy the members of the backward communities, but would also pave the way for communal harmony in the State.

MR. H. K. MADAIYA said that the rules of recruitment had benefited only two or three communities at the cost of other major communities. He was of opinion that, at present, appointments were being given on the recommendations of high personages with the result that really deserving candidates got no appointments. He thought that appointments should be given according to the strength of each community. Finally he said that, unless a Staff Selection Board was constituted for each district to consider the merits of each individual, there was no salvation for the non-Brahmin candidates.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA also supported the resolution. He regretted that the backward communities had not secured their due share of representation in Government service even after 10 years of the passing of the order on the Miller Committee Report. This, he said, was due to the clever manipulation of the appointing officers in the disposal of vacancies. As an instance in point, he said that in connection with retrenchments in the Public Works Department, a large number of non-Brahmins were thrown out and were asked to go to the Census Office for employment. When they were thus got rid of, Brahmin candidates were employed in their places.

The speaker was of the opinion that, in the form of the Inspection Report of officers, there should be a column to show the disposal of applications received from the Central Recruitment Board.

Continuing, he said that 2 lakhs of Brahmins in the State were earning 77 lakhs of rupees a year from Government service while 60 lakhs of non-Brahmins were earning only 44 lakhs. It was not right that only one community should enjoy all the loaves and fishes of service, but that it should be fairly distributed amongst all the communities. In this view, he strongly supported the resolution and added that the non-official members of the Staff Selection Board would be prepared even to forego their travelling allowances.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA said that scholarships were given on the population basis and if Government would only direct that appointments also should be given on the popula-

tion basis, all difficulties would be obviated. As Government were not prepared to do this, the only remedy in his opinion lay in the acceptance of the resolution.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that some arrangement was necessary to safeguard the interests of the members of the backward classes against the evasion of the recruitment rules by the Government officers. He said that a sub-committee of the Recruitment Board had recently gone into the whole matter and had made certain proposals almost identical with those contained in the resolution. If the recommendations of that sub-committee were accepted, all the difficulties would disappear.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN did not think that, by the appointment of a Staff Selection Board in each district, the powers of the district officers would be encroached upon in any way. The Selection Board could only recommend candidates for the consideration of the appointing officers. If the Board were empowered to make appointments as suggested by one of the previous speakers, there would be considerable trouble later.

The speaker said that, in addition to the Staff Selection Board for each district, there might be another committee for the selection of candidates for the technical departments. This committee also should function only in an advisory capacity. He was of opinion that, in spite of the good work done by the Central Recruitment Board, the conditions in the districts had not materially altered. He therefore thought that necessary measures should be taken to enforce the existing rules through the agency of the boards recommended in the resolution.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA said that the introduction of the rotation system as in the Madras Presidency would be a very satisfactory arrangement for all the communities.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA said that he could not agree with the view expressed by Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan, *viz.*, that the District Staff Selection Boards should be only advisory bodies. He thought that, if a Selection Board was formed, it must have the power to appoint men to the vacancies. The appointing officer should have no discretion but to appoint the candidate recommended by the Board. Otherwise there was no object in having Staff Selection Boards in the districts.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired whether it was meant that the Central Recruitment Board should override the powers of the Governmet in the matter of appointments.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA said that he was speaking about the District Staff Selection Boards, and added that, unless they had full powers of appointment, the arrangement would not be satisfactory.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA said that he could not agree to the suggestion that the District Selection Boards should be advisory bodies. There must be a Central Recruitment Board with branches in the districts. The central body should control all the district organisations *under the general control of Government*. Such an arrangement, he said, would be very effective. People were tired of the controversy between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, and the sooner it was put a stop to, the better. The members of the backward communities had not been benefited to any appreciable extent. At present, appointments were being given only to those who had influence and the candidates from the rural parts had no chance of getting into Government services. He did not see why Government should encourage the people in the rural parts to get education and at the same time bar the avenues of employment to them by other considerations. He was finally of opinion that full controlling powers should be given to the District Staff Selection Boards.

Continuing, the speaker said that, when the system of giving appointments to the several communities by rotation had worked well in Madras, there was no reason why it should not work equally well in the Mysore State. If Government desired unanimity among the several communities, the Boards suggested in the resolution under discussion were absolutely necessary.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA agreed in the main with the views expressed above. He thought that the appointing officers somehow tried to circumvent the recruitment rules and that it was necessary that such a tendency should be checked. There was no dearth of educated men in all communities and it was necessary that Government should give encouragement to them. Unless that was done, the people would not rest content and the volley of interpellations and resolutions in this behalf would not cease.

MR. GOPALACHAR said that the discussion of communal questions time after time in the sessions of the Representative Assembly merely created bad blood among the several communities and requested that Government should put an end to such squabbles by accepting the resolution and giving effect to it.

MR. MARIAPPA, in reply to the debate, said that there would be many administrative difficulties if the Boards appointed candidates to the vacancies. He therefore thought that the Boards should recommend the names to the appointing officers and if they failed to take such candidates, the Boards should bring such cases to the notice of the Government. That would be a healthy check over the appointing officers. With these remarks, he commended the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

With reference to the statement made by Mr. Krishnappa Gowda that the Government were paying Rs. 72 lakhs to 2 lakhs of Brahmins and 44 lakhs to 60 lakhs of non-Brahmins, the FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that that was not the view that should be taken up in such matters. It was impossible for Government to make appointments according to population or to distribute appointments according to the strength of each community. As Government found that backward communities were not sufficiently represented in the services, they declared it as their policy that facilities should be given to them. That policy stood. The recruitment rules were issued accordingly, and as evasions of those rules were brought to their notice, modifications were ordered later reserving a large percentage of appointments to non-Brahmins. Under the existing rules, if 500 appointments were made, at least 375 would go to the backward class candidates. It was true that even then, there might be evasions of rules. Certain members said that the candidates of the backward communities would be taken only in temporary appointments and would be thrown out later on. Evasions would sometimes be made. That was, he said, human nature, but Government would see as far as possible that such things did not occur. There was no doubt that a very large number of appointments were being given to the non-Brahmins at present. In order to put the rules in a thorough working order, the Central Recruitment Board appointed a sub-committee recently, of which Mr. Hamilton was appointed Chairman. The report of the sub-committee was not yet before the Government and as soon as it was received, Government would pass suitable orders.

In regard to the resolution, he said that the one point that required consideration was whether the Staff Selection Boards should be advisory bodies or should have powers of appointment. Some members said that the boards should have full control while the mover himself said that they should work only in an advisory capacity. The speaker said

that it was impossible for Government to entrust full powers of making appointments to the boards. The idea of Government was that all communities should get appointments in accordance with the educational qualifications, population, etc. With this principle in view, Government would consider the sub-committee's report and pass suitable orders.

For these reasons, he said that Government could not accept the resolution before the House.

Thereupon the resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

Resolution No. 4.

MR. T. MARIAPPA moved the following resolution :—

" In view of the unsatisfactory progress made in the representation of the backward classes in public service during all these years, this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that both as regards the higher and lower appointments, only members of the backward classes be recruited till a limit of 50 per cent is reached in every department and that further the Government be pleased to adopt as a principle that at least 50 per cent of the Secretariat appointments, including Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, 50 per cent of the Deputy Commissioners and 50 per cent of the Judiciary be always comprised of members of backward communities."

In doing so, he said that there was some connection between the previous resolution which was passed a short while ago and the one before the House. A reference to the report of the Central Recruitment Board, dated the 19th March 1931, showed that the number of non-Brahmins appointed on Rs. 250 and above was becoming less and less. At any rate, it was much less than what it was before 1918. At that rate, there might be no non-Brahmins in the State service on the higher pay mentioned above. For this reason, he represented that 50 per cent of the appointments should be given to the non-Brahmins.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the mover's present statement was different from that made in support of his previous resolution. In the present resolution, the mover wanted that till 50 per cent was reached, all appointments should be made from among the members of the backward classes.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA, in seconding the resolution, said that what was meant in the present resolution was that the Staff Selection Board should see that the recruitment rules were properly observed. The present resolution was a non-controversial one. The Central Recruitment Board had

already admitted that the percentage of 50 had not been reached up to date and what was requested in the resolution was that steps should be taken to see that that percentage was reached.

MR. H. K. MADAIYA said that out of 14 lakhs of Vokkaligars, only four or five families from the cities had got appointments and the rest were neglected and requested that candidates from rural parts should be preferred in filling up vacancies.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that when a similar resolution was brought up during the last session, Government accepted it with an amendment. The Government had admitted that the representation of backward classes in public service was not adequate. So they might be pleased to accept the resolution and take only non-Brahmins into their service till the limit of 50 per cent was reached.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there were two parts in the resolution. Referring to the first part which related to the recruitment of backward classes for both the higher and lower appointments till a limit of 50 per cent was reached, he said that it was opposed to the speeches made in support of the previous resolution. In that connection, suggestions were made that the rotation system of giving appointments should be introduced with a view to bring about communal harmony. It was also stated that even Brahmins could be given appointments under that scheme. Those statements went against the principle underlying the resolution under discussion. A definite request had been made in the resolution under discussion, *viz.*, that till 50 per cent representation of non-Brahmins was reached, recruitment should be confined to non-Brahmins. This the Government cannot accept. With a view to encourage the candidates of the backward communities, rules were framed originally to the effect that wherever qualified candidates were available from such communities, they should be given preference. Not being satisfied with the progress achieved, Government took a step forward and declared as a policy later that 75 per cent of the vacancies should be filled up from among the members of the backward communities. His own view was, as Mr. B. Gopalachar said, that the sooner the communal fight was put a stop to, the better it was for the prosperity of the State. He did not want that the idea should gain ground among the young men of the Brahmin community that they would have neither part nor lot in the state. In this view, he said that the Government could not

accept the first part of the resolution. He however assured the members that the proposals of the sub-committee of the Recruitment Board regarding the appointment of a Staff Selection Board would be considered on receipt.

Referring to the second part of the resolution, *viz.*, that at least 50 per cent of the appointment of Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Deputy Commissioners and Judicial Officers should always be members of the backward classes, the First Member of Council asked what should be done with those already in the department. In the Judicial Department, for instance, there were more Brahmins than non-Brahmins. He enquired whether it meant that all of them should be sent home immediately.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that it should be adopted as a principle to work up to.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that if it was a principle to be kept in view, Government had no objection whatsoever. In fact, Government were doing it even at present. They were trying to get qualified men of backward communites into the lower ranges of service and when they came up, the higher appointments would eventually be filled up by them.

At this stage, the resolution was put to vote and passed by a large majority.

The Assembly rose for the day at 5 P.M., to meet again at 12 NOON, the next day.